

“(bb) of any clearance examinations of lead-based paint hazard control work resulting from the risk assessment described in item (aa);

“(II) from which all lead-based paint has been identified and removed and clearance has been achieved in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 402 or 404 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682, 2684), as applicable;

“(III) if—

“(aa) lead-based paint hazards are identified in the dwelling unit in the covered housing in which the family will reside or is expected to reside;

“(bb) the dwelling unit is unoccupied;

“(cc) the owner of the covered housing, without any further delay in occupancy or increase in rent, provides the family with another dwelling unit in the covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(dd) the common areas servicing the new dwelling unit have no lead-based paint hazards; and

“(IV) in accordance with any other standard or exception the Secretary deems appropriate based on health-based standards.

“(B) RELOCATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Lead-Safe Housing for Kids Act of 2021, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to provide that a family with a child of less than 6 years of age that occupies a dwelling unit in covered housing in which lead-based paint hazards were identified, but not controlled in accordance with regulations required under subparagraph (A)(ii), may relocate on an emergency basis and without placement on any waitlist, penalty (including rent payments to be made for that dwelling unit), or lapse in assistance to—

“(i) a dwelling unit that was constructed in 1978 or later; or

“(ii) another dwelling unit in covered housing that has no lead-based paint hazards.”

### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by section 2 such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1867. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

S. 1867

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “COVID-19 Origin Act of 2021”.

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of State released a fact sheet on January 15, 2021, about the Wuhan Institute of Virology (WIV) which stated the following:

(A) “The U.S. government has reason to believe that several researchers inside the WIV became sick in autumn 2019, before the first identified case of the outbreak, with symptoms consistent with both COVID-19 and common seasonal illnesses.”

(B) “WIV researchers conducted experiments involving RaTG13, the bat coronavirus identified by the WIV in January 2020 as its closest sample to SARS-CoV-2.”

(C) “Despite the WIV presenting itself as a civilian institution, the United States has determined that the WIV has collaborated on publications and secret projects with China’s military.”

(2) Former Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Robert Redfield, stated in March 2021 that, “the most likely etiology of this pathogen in Wuhan was from a laboratory” and noted that, “[i]t is not unusual for respiratory pathogens that are being worked on in a laboratory to infect the laboratory worker.”

(3) Director-General of the World Health Organization Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus acknowledged in March 2021 that the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) may have originated in a laboratory and said this hypothesis “requires further investigation, potentially with additional missions involving specialist experts.”

### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) identifying the origin of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is critical for preventing a similar pandemic from occurring in the future;

(2) there is reason to believe the COVID-19 pandemic may have originated at the Wuhan Institute of Virology; and

(3) the Director of National Intelligence should declassify and make available to the public as much information as possible about the origin of COVID-19 so the United States and like-minded countries can—

(A) identify the origin of COVID-19 as expeditiously as possible, and

(B) use that information to take all appropriate measures to prevent a similar pandemic from occurring again.

### SEC. 4. DECLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THE ORIGIN OF COVID-19.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) declassify any and all information relating to potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the origin of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), including—

(A) activities performed by the Wuhan Institute of Virology with or on behalf of the People’s Liberation Army;

(B) coronavirus research or other related activities performed at the Wuhan Institute of Virology prior to the outbreak of COVID-19; and

(C) researchers at the Wuhan Institute of Virology who fell ill in autumn 2019, including for any such researcher—

(i) the researcher’s name;

(ii) the researcher’s symptoms;

(iii) the date of the onset of the researcher’s symptoms;

(iv) the researcher’s role at the Wuhan Institute of Virology;

(v) whether the researcher was involved with or exposed to coronavirus research at the Wuhan Institute of Virology;

(vi) whether the researcher visited a hospital while they were ill; and

(vii) a description of any other actions taken by the researcher that may suggest they were experiencing a serious illness at the time; and

(2) submit to Congress an unclassified report that contains—

(A) all of the information described under paragraph (1); and

(B) only such redactions as the Director determines necessary to protect sources and methods.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 238—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE SACRIFICES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GREATEST GENERATION

Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 238

Whereas over 16,000,000 individuals in the United States served in the Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas, of the over 16,000,000 men and women who served the United States during World War II, over 400,000 lost their lives fighting for the freedoms and liberties individuals in the United States hold dear;

Whereas factory workers across the United States produced the weapons, vehicles, and other materials essential to the victorious triumph of the United States and the Allied Powers in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters;

Whereas, during World War II, individuals in the United States—

(1) bought war bonds to support the immense cost of the war;

(2) planted victory gardens; and

(3) donated tires, pots and pans, and any other spare parts to be used by the Armed Forces;

Whereas, during World War II, the United States unified in ways never seen before, ensuring victory for the United States and the Allied Powers;

Whereas, having borne the high cost of freedom, the Greatest Generation devoted themselves in record numbers following World War II—

(1) to continued service in the Armed Forces;

(2) to the industry of the United States; and

(3) to public service as elected officials across the United States;

Whereas, in their post-World War II roles, the Greatest Generation became known for their unswerving patriotism, holding to values such as placing—

(1) duty above personal gain;

(2) cooperation before conflict; and

(3) the needs of country first; and

Whereas those values, forged by the war of their youth but never forgotten, drove the Greatest Generation to guide the United States to heights of prosperity, generosity, peace, and influence never before achieved by any nation to grace the face of the Earth: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the sacrifices and accomplishments of the Greatest Generation, who contributed to the success of the United States and the Allied Powers during World War II; and

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States—

(A) to celebrate the Greatest Generation; and

(B) to remember the way the Greatest Generation united under extreme enemy threat and at great risk to themselves to protect the freedom and liberty afforded to all individuals in the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 239—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DR. ANDREI DMITRIEVICH SAKHAROV**

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 239

Whereas 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov (referred to in this preamble as “Dr. Sakharov”), who was born on May 21, 1921;

Whereas, although the work of Dr. Sakharov as a nuclear physicist earned him international respect and renown, his great genius and gift to history was to give voice to a global yearning for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas, in 1968, in an act of great courage and conscience, Dr. Sakharov published his treatise, “Thoughts On Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, And Intellectual Freedom”, in which he—

(1) offered a comprehensive vision for peace and progress;

(2) broke with the Soviet establishment over human rights; and

(3) opened himself up to years of official and state-sponsored retaliation;

Whereas, in 1970, Dr. Sakharov helped found the Committee on Human Rights in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (referred to in this preamble as the “USSR”), which documented human rights abuses in the USSR;

Whereas the advocacy of Dr. Sakharov for human rights at home and abroad was grounded in, and emerged from, his work for peace and against nuclear weapons proliferation;

Whereas, in his 1975 Nobel Prize acceptance speech, delivered by his wife Yelena Bonner because the USSR had barred him from attending the ceremony, Dr. Sakharov expressed his “hope in a final victory of the principles of peace and human rights” and the “liberation of all prisoners of conscience everywhere”;

Whereas the Nobel Peace Prize Committee called Dr. Sakharov “the spokesman for the conscience of mankind”;

Whereas the Government of the USSR exiled Dr. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner to the “closed city” of Gorky (now Nizhny Novgorod, Russia) in retaliation for the advocacy of Dr. Sakharov against the USSR invasion of Afghanistan, which he later called “a war of annihilation, a terrible sin”;

Whereas President Reagan proclaimed May 21, 1983, as National Andrei Sakharov Day, an occasion for the people of the United States to “reaffirm that, despite attempts at repression, the ideals of peace and freedom will endure and ultimately triumph”;

Whereas Mikhail Gorbachev released Dr. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner from exile in December 1986, one of the most significant steps in implementing a loosening of political controls under perestroika and glasnost;

Whereas, in 1989, Dr. Sakharov became a deputy of the Congress of People Deputies, the first legislative body in the USSR that permitted debate, which used the moral authority of Dr. Sakharov to try to democratize Soviet political processes, including an end to 1-party rule;

Whereas the courageous efforts of Dr. Sakharov against totalitarian repression in the USSR inspired political reforms that swept Europe throughout 1989;

Whereas, on his death in 1989, the White House noted that the voice of Dr. Sakharov “was an important dimension in the contemporary changes under way in Soviet soci-

ety”, changes that would culminate 2 years later in the collapse of the USSR and Soviet Communism; and

Whereas the work Dr. Sakharov began remains unfinished, which is evidenced by the May 18, 2021, cancellation by authorities of the Moscow Sakharov Center’s exhibit marking the centenary of the life of Dr. Sakharov: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historical significance of the contributions made by Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov (referred to in this resolution as “Dr. Sakharov”) in the promotion of human dignity and political freedom in his own country and around the world;

(2) recognizes that the example set by Dr. Sakharov has inspired millions around the world working to promote democratic principles; and

(3) expresses support for democracy and human rights activists around the world, especially in Russia, who embody the principles and values practiced by Dr. Sakharov.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 240—AFFIRMING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN IMPROVING ACCESS TO QUALITY, INCLUSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION AND IMPROVED LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, PARTICULARLY FOR GIRLS, IN THE POOREST COUNTRIES THROUGH THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION**

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 240

Whereas access to quality education reduces poverty, advances economic prosperity, improves peace and security, and strengthens public health;

Whereas the United Nations reported that 1,600,000,000 learners in more than 190 countries were affected by the closure of educational institutions at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas prior to the COVID crisis, the 2020 Global Education Monitoring Report, an annual accountability tool on the status of education internationally, found that an estimated 258,000,000 children and adolescents are out of school worldwide, with girls and children with disabilities more likely to be out of school in most of the developing world;

Whereas a 2019 UNICEF Report found that only one in every five children in low-income countries has access to preprimary education;

Whereas a 2019 World Bank Report found that more than half of all children in low- and middle-income countries cannot read a simple story by age 10;

Whereas a 2020 UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report found that children and adolescents with a sensory, physical, or intellectual disability are two and a half times more likely to have never been in school than their peers without disabilities;

Whereas a 2018 UNICEF Report found that one in three children and adolescents are out of school in countries affected by conflict or disaster;

Whereas a 2020 UNHCR Report found that almost half of school-age refugee children are out of school and, of the refugee children who do start primary school, less than half make it to secondary school;

Whereas a 2018 World Bank Report found that 12 years of quality education for every

girl would boost economies by as much as \$30 trillion in increased lifetime earnings and that each year of secondary education for girls reduces the likelihood of marriage before the age of 18 by five percentage points or more;

Whereas the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) was founded in 2002 as the only public-private global partnership exclusively dedicated to education in the world’s poorest countries;

Whereas GPE-eligible countries are home to more than 1,000,000,000 children and adolescents, which represent 82 percent of out-of-school children;

Whereas GPE focuses on improving education at a systems level, aligning partners behind each government’s education sector plan, to leverage the profound transformations required to deliver at least one year of preschool and 12 years of quality education for every child;

Whereas GPE works in the countries with the greatest need, targets the hardest to reach children, and can respond quickly to emergencies;

Whereas educational continuity helps partners keep their education systems functioning through wars, displacement crises, climate disasters and health emergencies, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas GPE is a proven and effective aid delivery mechanism that complements the United States Government’s bilateral basic education programs by fostering coordination among all key partners, supporting the development and implementation of strong national education sector plans, and building on the commitment of developing country governments to expand quality educational opportunities for children in an equitable manner;

Whereas the United States is among the leading supporters of GPE, is represented on the GPE Board of Directors, and currently serves the critical role of Coordinating Agent in eight GPE partner countries;

Whereas United States Government Strategy on Basic Education, Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023, resolves to leverage GPE to advance its goal of achieving a world where education systems in partner countries enable all individuals to acquire the education and skills needed to be productive members of society;

Whereas GPE is working with Education Cannot Wait, at global and country level, to develop optimized approaches to advance UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 and provide inclusive and equitable quality education for all, especially the most marginalized children in crisis situations;

Whereas primary enrollment for girls has increased by 65 percent and almost three-quarters of partner countries have achieved gender parity in school completion;

Whereas in 40 percent of partner countries, GPE’s partnership supports one or more activities relating to children with disabilities;

Whereas GPE is the largest provider of education grants in the global COVID-19 response, mobilizing over \$500,000,000 to ensure continued learning, school reopenings, and recovery;

Whereas GPE support incentivized governments to save more than \$6,000,000,000 through more efficient education spending, freeing up more funds to invest in education for the most marginalized;

Whereas more than 60 percent of GPE’s spending is in countries affected by conflict or fragility, and GPE helped these countries to increase their primary school completion rates from 58 percent in 2002 to 68 percent in 2018;

Whereas GPE’s 5-year strategic plan calls for leveraging and further developing innovative finance mechanisms to get every child